Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1802. [No. 335.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand merchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 5. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Jan. 5. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Seal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.
About 160 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d

☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

William Hartthorne
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal or Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn or any other grain (except wheat) ground for toll at the mill.
At his store in Town,
Hay in bundles, corn by the bushel,
Loaf or lump sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Jamaica spirit by the hhd. or barrel, more than 3 years old,
First and second quality James River tobacco in kegs,
A few very good mill spindles,
Two good scale-beams.
For Sale,
A number of valuable Lots in town.
Also, to Sell or Rent,
A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
To Let,
A two story Frame House, on Duke street, with a large garden and a well of good water at the door. 12 mo. 22.

LAW.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,
The Clerical Candidates.
A POEM.
The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.
Dec. 3. d

The Subscriber will Rent
AN EXCELLENT
ROCK-FISHERY
On Potomak Creek, with a Lot of Land adjoining thereto; on which are a small dwelling-house, store-house, and all other necessary houses for the accommodation of a family. This place is considered a good stand for a store. Possession will be given on the 1st of January.

LEWIS WAUGH.
December 14. law4t‡

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.
They have likewise on hand,
A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.
Nov. 30. d

SOAL LEATHER
And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the Subscribers, for securing the payment of a sum of money to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, on the 30th instant will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,
A Lot or Parcel of Ground, lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in the Town of Alexandria; beginning at the intersection of the said Streets, and running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-Street; thence northwardly with St. Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a large, commodious frame dwelling-house, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family, a kitchen, stable and carriage-house, a well of water in the yard, with a pump. The situation is elegant. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at present by Mr. James Hamilton. The lot being large, a sufficient proportion of it will be attached to the improvements, and the residue laid off into convenient building lots; a plan of which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,
One other Piece of Ground, lying upon the south side of Prince-Street, and to the eastward of Water-Street, in the said Town; beginning upon Prince-Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4 inches; thence westwardly parallel to Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a convenient two-story frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen and other conveniencies; now in the the occupation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,
One other Piece of Ground, adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-Street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence southwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet four inches; thence westwardly parallel of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground is a large frame warehouse, two stories high, now in the occupation of Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It formerly composed two distinct warehouses, and may easily be put into the same situation again.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT.
January 1. d23t

Public Sale.

On Saturday the 9th inst. at 1 o'clock, will be sold, at the Coffee-House,
The annual Rent of £.135, arising from a Lease from W. T. Alexander to John Gill, of 45 acres of Land, adjoining the Town of Alexandria, for 99 years, renewable for ever. The terms will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.
January 6.

Public Sale.

At the Store of Kid, Eliot and Co. King-street, will be sold on Saturday next at 2 o'clock the remaining STOCK in TRADE consisting of
Crockery and Queens Ware,
English and Dutch Glass Ware,
Ironmongery and Cutlery,
Two hundred pieces of Paper Hangings,
14 Casks best Twist Tobacco,
12 Boxes Philadelphia white and brown Soap,
And a variety of other articles.

On all purchases above 50 Dollars a credit of 60 days will be given for approved notes, and all under that sum Cash.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.
January 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cottom & Stewart,
And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents,
Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia*, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

☞ FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The Sufferers by capture of American Property, by the French, are requested to meet at the Insurance-Office, on Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock.
January 7.

FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner
RACHAEL,
Burthen about 86 tons.—Apply to Capt. Russell Stevens, or to
KORN & WISEMILLER.
January 7.

Toll Gatherers on the Potomac wanted.

THE President and Directors of the Potomac Company will meet at Mr. Barney's Tavern, in George-Town, on Saturday the 16th day of January, instant, for the purpose of appointing Toll-Gatherers, at the Great Falls, Little Falls, and at Hookes's Falls; to whom liberal salaries will be given.

No person employed will be allowed to have any concern either directly or indirectly in the business of boating, consignment or purchase of articles, brought down the river. None need apply who cannot give security for his compliance with the duties imposed on him, and who does not possess a knowledge of figures, and is not known to be sober and attentive to business. Applications may be directed to the Subscriber.

By order of the President & Directors.
JOS. CARLETON, Treasurer.
Alexandria, January 6, 1802. d9t

FREIGHT WANTED

For the Sloop
FAVORITE
To the West-Indies or any port in the United States,
WILLIAM SMITH, Master.
She is a staunch vessel, about 53 tons burthen, and is now ready to receive a cargo For terms apply to the Master on board lying at Gilpin's Wharf.
January 7. d3t

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 4.

Mr. Randolph moved that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, with the view of ſubmitting three reſolutions to the committee, viz.

1. Reſolved, that it is expedient to enquire whether any and what alterations ſhould be made in the Judicial eſtabliſhment of the United States.

2. Reſolved, that proviſion ought to be made for the impartial ſelection of juries.

3. Reſolved, that it is expedient to enquire, whether any and what reductions can be made in the civil expences of the government of the United States.

The houſe accordingly went into a committee. Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Bayard preſumed an agreement to theſe reſolutions would in their preſent ſhape meet with no oppoſition. It was impoſſible to determine what ſhape they would ultimately aſſume. The judiciary ſyſtem was doubtleſs ſuſceptible of amendment, and if any proper amendments ſhould be propoſed, he would concur in their adoption. With reſpect to the ſecond reſolution though he did not know that there was any neceſſity for altering the mode at preſent practiſed of ſelecting juries, having not heard of any complaints under it, yet as the reſolution only led to an enquiry into the ſubject he would not object.

With regard to the laſt reſolution, it was one in which we muſt all concur. The object, if attainable, would be extremely grateful to all of us.

The three reſolutions were agreed to without a diviſion.

The committee roſe, and reported the reſolutions.

On the report being taken up, Mr Randolph moved, that the conſideration of the two firſt reſolutions be poſtponed till the third Monday of January.

Mr. Bayard hoped the motion for poſtponement would not prevail. The propoſitions were abſtract ones leading to enquiry, and the ſooner they were acted upon the better. The mode purſued by the gentleman from Virginia, if his ſimple object was to give notice, was the leaſt happy that he could have been deviſed. For it gave to gentlemen no opportunity to prepare themſelves, as they were totally unacquainted, in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, what would be the alterations propoſed. If a committee were now appointed, they would have time to deliberate on a ſubject of the utmoſt importance, one ſo complicated as to require great attention.—When their report was made, he would be one of thoſe who would aſk from the candour of the houſe time to conſider it.

Mr. Randolph ſaid he was at all times willing to accomodate gentlemen of every political deſcription on proper occaſions. Appredehending that his reſolutions if taken up in the houſe, would give riſe to diſcuſſion, he had moved for their poſtponement, from a wiſh not to intefere with the deſire of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, and other gentlemen, to act on the apportionment bill. As his motion for poſtponement appeared likely to be itſelf productive of diſcuſſion, by which the time of the houſe would be exhauſted, and the means he uſed defeat the end he had in view, he would withdraw his motion.

The houſe then agreed to the reſolutions without a deviſion.

Mr. Randolph moved the referrence of the two firſt reſolutions to the ſame commi ee.

He ſaid, in reply to the gentleman from Delaware, that he made the motion reſpecting juries not becauſe any complaint did at preſent exiſt of the exerciſe of the powers under which jurors were ſelected, but becauſe they had not long ſince exiſted, and becauſe in ſimilar circumſtances they might again exiſt. He was glad the gentleman from Delaware had no reaſon to complain of their preſent abuſe. But this was no ſecurity againſt the future.

Mr. Bayard ſaid that he had ſpoken as he had done, not for the purpoſe of expreſſing any opinion that any abuſe reſpecting juries had been recently removed under the preſent ſtate of things; but to ſtate that he had never heard of any complaints on this ſubject in the part of the union from which he came; and he had particularly alluded to the mode of deſignating jurors in his ſtate, which was by ballot. But, if there were complaints in other parts of the union, he would co-operate in any means that could be deviſed, for removing them.

Mr. Smilie ſaid that ſince the gentleman from Delaware had introduced the ſubject, and had declared that no complaints had exiſted, he would ſay that complaints had exiſted, that juſt grounds for them exiſted, and that they had been expreſſed in the loudeſt tone.—— And he would appeal to the gentleman from Delaware, whether any man could be ſafe, who was at the mercy of a marſhal, who was the mere creature of the Preſident.

Mr. Bayard. While man continues as he is, there will be complaints on this ſubject. We are divided into parties. The people as well as the Preſident, muſt belong to one ſide or the other; and whether we have ſheriffs choſen by the people, or marſhals, appointed by the Preſident, the evil will ſtill exiſt. He had no objection, if it were the wiſh of gentlemen, that the marſhals ſhould be appointed by the people, though we know that the people were as apt, nay more apt to be infected with violent political feelings than an executive officer.

Mr. Randolph ſaid, that without deſiring to exhauſt the time of the houſe, on a point where there was no difference of opinion, he could not permit the obſervation of the gentleman from Delaware to paſs unnoticed, that an officer, holding a lucrative office, appointed by the Preſident, and dependant upon his will, is as independent as a ſheriff, elected in ſome ſtates annually by the people, and in other ſtates appointed in a manner calculated to inſure his independence. He would inſtance the ſtate of Virginia, in which the ſheriffs were nominated by the juſtices of the county courts, who, it was underſtood, were to hold the office of ſheriff in rotation.

Will the gentleman ſay that theſe men, who are independent of the pleaſure of any man, are liable to be made the ſame tools with officers who hold their appointments at the abſolute will of one man.

Mr. R. would further ſay, that the remark of the gentlemen from Delaware that the exiſtence of no complaints had ever come to his ears, had excited his extreme aſtoniſhment. In North-Carolina he believed no legal jury had been ſelected ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Government. In that State, in the State courts all juries are firſt ſelected in the inferior courts, and then ſent to the ſuperior courts. He would aſk, how, under theſe circumſtances a jury could be ſtruck in a federal court in that ſtate agreeably to law?—In Virginia and Pennſylvania, the independence of Sheriffs is ſecured, therefore, no reſtrictions are impoſed upon them in ſelecting juries—whereas in the federal courts the Marſhall is the abject creature of the Executive—and yet we are told the ſecurity is the ſame! Mr. Randolph did not wiſh to conſume the time of the houſe. But when views are taken by gentlemen calculated, either as to act or ſentiment, to lead the public mind aſtray, if other gentlemen, did not, he invariably would notice them.

Mr. Bayard deſired to explain. He had not meant to contend that ſheriffs choſen for 3 years by the people were ſo dependent, as ſimilar officers appointed by the Preſident. He had alluded to the effects which flowed from a marked diviſion of parties. We were in all events ſubject to that evil. It was a truth that men deeply infected with party were more apt to be choſen by the people than by an executive magiſtrate; becauſe the people felt more ſtrongly a degree of political fanaticiſm.

After ſome further debate, it was determined to refer the firſt reſolutions to a committee of 7: and the laſt to a committee of 5 members.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Nicholſon in the chair.

Mr. BAYARD moved to ſtrike out the ratio of "33,000," for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting "30,000."

He was in favour of this laſt ratio, becauſe it was the one within our conſtitutional limits, which left the feweſt unrepreſented fractions; and becauſe he thought it very important that that ratio ſhould be adopted, which would entitle the ſmalleſt ſtates to at leaſt two repreſentatives that in caſe one of the repreſentatives were ſick, or unavoidably ſilent, the ſtate might not go unrepreſented. Beſides it was of great moment to a ſtate, particularly to the ſtate which he repreſented, that its repreſentative ſhould have a coadjutor with whom to confer on the intereſts.

The ratio of 33,000 would be peculiliarly ſevere in its operation on Delaware; as it would leave an unrepreſented fraction of 29,000.

The ratio of 30,000 was ſtill more to be preferred on general than on local principles. He had always been for increaſing the ſtrength of the government of the United States; no further, it was true, than to enable it to protect itſelf from ſubverſion or depreſſion by the unconſtitutional encroachments of the ſtates. He might, in ſome meaſure, have derived theſe views from the relation in which he ſtood to a ſmall ſtate; for it was certan that the ſmalleſt ſtates had a deeper intereſt in the federal government than the larger ſtates; as without the protection of that government they might be overwhelmed by the larger ſtates.

He never had believed that the ſtrength of the government was to be increaſed by extending the power of the executive. But he believed its ſtrength would be increaſed by augmenting the numbers of that houſe, which would invigorate the affections of the people; and he believed that by thus increaſing the energies of this body, more power would be conferred on the government by an addition of ten members, than would be conferred by giving it an army of 10,000 men.

The gentleman from Virginia had denied that this houſe was the repreſentative of the people, affirming it to be the repreſentative of the ſtates. Mr. B. hoped, if he miſinterpreted his ideas, that the gentleman would explain.

Mr. Randolph would explain. He ſaid that this houſe was not the repreſentative of the people of the United States, but the repreſentative of the people of the individual ſtates in their ſovereign ſtate capacities.

Mr. Bayard conſidered the opinion of the gentleman incorrect, and thought it extremely important that on this point correct ideas ſhould be entertained.—He viewed the repreſentation in that Houſe as national, and he conſidered himſelf as much the repreſentative of Virginia as the gentleman himſelf. In this Houſe, we have no other relation to the States, than that which regards our origin. We form a great national body, deſigned for nntional purpoſes;—and as ſoon as we come here we loſe our State characters. The government is of a mixed kind. In the Senate the States are completely and excluſively repreſented. But on this floor, there ſubſiſts no relation to States. We are ſolely related to the people, and our repreſentation is in proportion to the numbers of the people.

There was one argument to him concluſive. A majority of repreſentatives may bind a majority of States; and the repreſentatives of three or four States forming that majority, may bind the whole union.

Mr. B. knew that the arguments he had urged had been met by the expreſſion of a fear that this body might gain an influence that would outweigh the ſeveral States; and that this government might become too ſtrong for the governments of the States. But his fear was that the governments of the States might become too ſtrong for this government. What reaſon was there to apprehend danger from the augmentation of the members of this Houſe from about 140, of which it would conſiſt according to the rotio of 33,000, to 154, of which it would conſiſt acording to that of 30,000. Can the ſtates apprehend any danger? For inſtance can Virginia entertain alarm? When at preſent ſhe ſends here 19 members, and has in her own legiſlature from 190 to 200 members; and when according to the two ratios propoſed, ſhe will ſend either 22 or 24 members. Is it conceivable that the confidence of the citizens of Virginia can be ſhaken in her own State repreſentation, by this inconſiderable addition to her federal repreſentation?

Mr. B. concluded by recapitulating his arguments in favor of the ratio of 30,000.

(To be continued.)

An Apprentice wanted.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER III.

HAD our laws been leſs provident than they have been, yet muſt it give us a very humble idea of the talents of our preſident as a ſtateſman, to find him embarraſſed between an abſolute abandonment of revenue and an inconvenient accumulation of treaſure. Purſuing the doctrine profeſſed by his *ſect* that our public debt is a national *curſe*, which cannot too promptly be removed, and adhering to the* aſſurance which he has virtually given, that a ſponge *the favorite inſtrument*, ſhall not be employed for the purpoſe, how has it happened that he ſhould have overlooked the ſimple and obvious expedient of uſing the ſuppoſed exceſs of income as a remedy for ſo great a miſchief?

After all we have heard in times paſt, it would ill become either the head, or any member, of the *orthodox ſect* to contend, that a too rapid reimburſement of the debt might be attended with evils. In curteſy however, this ſhall be ſuppoſed to be argued by ſome new convert, who has not entirely ſhaken off the prejudices of former modes of thinking; and it ſhall be examined, whether this argument will afford a juſtification of the meaſure recommended.

It ſhall not be denied that the immediate payment of our whole debt, if practicable, would be likely to be injurious in various ways. It would in the firſt inſtance, produce a money pothers, (if the phraſe may be allowed,) which experience has ſhewn to be inauſpicious to the energies, and eſpecially to the morality and induſtry of a nation. The quick efflux of this money to pay a conſiderable part of the debt in the hands of foreigners, and to procure from abroad the means of gratifying an increaſed extravagance, would, after ſome time, ſubſtitute a too great a vacuity to a too great fulneſs, leaving us to ſtruggle with the bad habits incident to the latter ſtate, and with the embarraſments of a defective circulation. To theſe, other reaſons might be added, which, though equally juſt and ſolid, are omitted as being more liable to diſpute.

Tho' an extreme caſe is here preſented, the immediate re-imburſement of the entire debt, yet it muſt be admitted, that the ſame conſiderations are applicable in a leſs degree to a ſummaty, or very rapid repayment by large inſtalments. But the anſwer to all this is, that it would have been full time to adopt precautionary meaſures againſt evils from ſuch a ſource, when experience had realized the danger. Till ſuch time it is certainly the higheſt wiſdom to continue the employment of a fund which is already provided, and without overburdening the people, for the all important purpoſe of exonerating the nation from debt, and of placing it in a condition, with competent reſources to meet future contingencies, which may threaten its ſafety. On the other hand, is it not a mark of the higheſt improvidence and folly, to throw away an important part of this fund on the mere ſpeculation that it may poſſibly be ſuperfluous?

But admitting it to be already aſcertained, that the fund is greater than is requiſite to extinguiſh the debt, with convenient celerity; does it follow, that the exceſs if retained, muſt be ſuffered to accumulate, and that no different method could have been found to employ it which would have been productive of adequate utility?

Watever diverſity of opinion there may be with regard to military and naval preparations, for the defence and ſecurity of the country, there are ſome things in which all well-informed and reflecting men unite. Arſenals, founderies, dock-yards and magazines (eſpecially thoſe containing materials for the conſtruction and equipment of ſhips) ſo that upon the breaking out of a war there may be a ſufficient ſupply of warlike implements, and of means for the ſpeedy creation of a navy; are by all deemed eligible objects of public care. To provide for theſe objects upon a competent, though moderate ſcale, will be attended with expences ſo conſiderable, as to leave nothing to ſpare from the amount of our preſent income. To perſons unacquainted with the ſubject the quantities of ſeveral articles on hand may appear ample; but to good judges there is hardly any one claſs of ſupplies which

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* One of the eſſential principles of government is "*the honeſt payment of our debts, and ſacred preſervation of our faith.*" —*Inaugural ſpeech.*

will not be thought to require much augmentation. As far as a navy is concerned, the deficiency is palpable.

If dock-yards are to be eſtabliſhed in earneſt, they ought certainly to be well protected. For this purpoſe, fortifications of a ſubſtantial and durable nature, very different from the temporary ſhifts hitherto adopted, ought to be erected, and if the preſident will enquire into the coſt of even theſe trifling conſtructions, in the inſtances where they have been managed with all practicable economy, he will become convinced that the erection of proper works would call for an expenditure forbidding the ſuppoſition of a ſuperfluity of revenue.

In addition to objects of national ſecurity, there are many purpoſes of great public utility to which the revenue in queſtion might be applied. The improvment of the communications between the different parts of our country, it an object well worthy of the national purſe, and one which would abundantly repay to *labor* the portion of its *earnings*, which may have been borrowed for that purpoſe. To provide roads and bridges is within the direct purview of the conſtitution. In many parts of the country, eſpecially in the Weſtern Territory, a matter in which the Atlantic States are equally intereſted, aqueducts and canals would alſo be fit ſubjects of pecuniary aid, from the general government. In France, England, & other parts of Europe inſtitutions exiſt ſupported by public contributions, which eminently promote agriculture and the arts, ſuch inſtitutions merit imitation by our government: they are of the number of thoſe which directly and ſenſibly recompenſe *labor* for what it lends to their agency.

The ſuggeſtions of the laſt kind, the adepts of the new ſchool have a ready anſwer: *Induſtry will ſucceed and proſper in proportion as it is left to the exertions of individual enterprize.* This favorite dogma, when taken as a general rule, is true; but as an excluſive one, it is falſe, and leads to error in the adminiſtration of public affairs. In matters of induſtry, human enterpriſe ought, doubtleſs to be left free in the main, not fettered by too much regulation; but practical politicians know that it may be beneficially ſtimulated by prudent aids and encouragements on the part of the government. This is proved by numerous examples too tedious to be cited, examples which will be neglected only by indolent and temporiſing rulers, who love to loll in the lap of epicurian eaſe, and ſeem to imagine that to govern well, is to amuſe the wondering multitude with ſagacious aphoriſms and oracular ſayings.

What has been obſerved, is ſufficient to render it manifeſt, that independent of the extinguiſhment of the debt, the revenues propoſed to be yielded up would find ample and very uſeful employment for a variety of public purpoſes. Already in poſſeſſion of ſo valuable a reſource; having ſurmounted the difficulties, which, from the opinions and habits of our citizens, obſtruct in this, more than in any other country, every new proviſion for adding to our public income; certainly without a colourable pretence of there being a grievous or undue preſſure on the community—how fooliſh will it be to reſign the boon, perhaps in a ſhort time to be compelled again to reſort to it; and for that purpoſe to hazard a repetition of the obſtacles which have been before encountered and overcome; which, however, gave birth to an inſurrection? Infatuated muſt be the councils from which ſo injurious a project has proceeded!

But admitting the poſition that there is an exceſs of income which ought to be relinquiſhed ſtill the propoſal to ſurrender the *internal revenue* is impolitic. It ought to be carefully preſerved, as not being expoſed to the caſualties incident to our intercourſe with foreign nations, and therefore the moſt certain—It ought to be preſerved as reaching to deſcriptions of perſons who are not proportionably affected by the impoſt, and as tending for this reaſon, to diſtribute the public burden more equitably.

It ought to be preſerved, becauſe if revenue can really be ſpared, it is beſt to do it in ſuch a manner as will conduce to the relief or advancement of our navigation and commerce. Rather let the tonnage duty on American veſſels be aboliſhed, and let the duties be leſſened on ſome particular articles on which they may preſs with inconvenient weight. Let not the merchant be provoked to attempt to evade the duties, by the ſentiment that his eaſe or intereſt is diſregarded, and that his capital alone is to be clogged and incumbered by the demands of the Treaſury.

But who and what are the merchants when compared with the patriotic votaries of whiſkey in Pennſylvania and Virginia?

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

From Cape-Francois to December 4.

We learn by Mr. Burrows, who came in the ſchooner Fox, from Cape-Francois that all was tranquil there when he ſailed. No official news had been received of the European Peace—and no knowledge appeared to be poſſeſſed by the citizens in general of the projected French Expedition to St. Domingo. Touſſaint might have ſome private information on the ſubject; and, indeed conſiderable military preparations were making. It is believed the ſable governor's power is ſo conſiderable, that it muſt be continued, or the moſt ſanguinary conflicts will occur. Touſſaint's means of defence are formidable, and he will employ them to the utmoſt, before he will deſcend from his elevated ſtation.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

FIRE!

This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock a Fire broke out in the Printing-Office of Meſſrs. Lang and Co. publiſhers of the New-York Gazette, and before it was extinguiſhed, deſtroyed the whole of the upper part of the building, together with various articles there depoſited, to a conſiderable amount. We are happy to learn however that the moſt part of their printing materials were preſerved from the deſtructive element. The fire, we underſtand, originated in the garret, a place which had been unfrequented for ſome time paſt, and where no buſineſs was tranſacted. The roof of the adjoining houſe of Mr. G. F. Hopkins, was ſeveral times on fire, and was only preſerved by the uncommon exertions of our firemen and citizens.

January 4.

Arrived, ſhip Lydia, Gardner, Greenock; ſch'rs Generous Friend, Shepherd, Trinidad; Diſpatch, Jones, Curracoa;—ſloops Minerva, Williams, Jamaica; Lavina, Phillips, Cape-Francois.

Cleared, ſhip Ann, Terney, Cape-Francois; brig Good Intent, Hopkins, Liverpool; ſchooner Preſident, Buck, St. Jago de Cuba; George, Barker, St. Thomas.

The ſhip Potomac Chief, belonging to Meſſrs. Minturn and Champlin, of this city, is loſt on a reef of rocks, on her paſſage from Turks Iſland to the Havanna.

Statement of Veſſels entered at this port from foreign ports, during the year 1801.

Ships 346—ſnows 12—barks 9—polac. 4—brigs 412—ſch'rs 471—ſloops 21—Total, 1375.

In 1800, there were ſhips 288—ſnows 12—barks 3—brigs 317—ſch'rs 395—ſloops 121—Total, 1134.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

Agreably to public notice, a conſiderable number of the Sufferers by the French ſpoilations, aſſembled yeſterday at the city tavern. We underſtand that a committee was apointed to correſpond with the merchants of other ſtates, for the purpoſe of obtaining their co operation in an application to the goverement of the United States, ſoliciting compenſation for their reſpective claims.

Arrived, brig Lovely Lucy, Davidſon, Havanna; Fame, Jones, Havanaah; ſch'r Widowſon, Mathews, St. Jago de Cuba, via Havanna.

Cleared, brig Jane, Taylor, St. Jago de Cuba; ſch'r Little Robert, Dolby, Port Antonio; Nonpareil, Jervis, Martinique; Diſpatch, Maxwell, Charleſton.

Brig Thomas, Hawes, from hence, arrived at Havanna.

Brig Fair American, Da Coſta, from hence, arrived at Antigua, and was to proceed from thence the 5th ult. for St. Kitts.

Sch'r Adventure, Denebre, of and for this port, ſailed from Havanna the 15th ult.

A ſch'r from Newport to Philadelphia, is caſt away on Hereford Bar; crew and part of the cargo ſaved.

MAMMOTH.

Ninety years have elapſed ſince the firſt remains of this animal were found in this country—they were then thought to be the remains of a GIANT: Numerous have been the attempts by ſcientific characters of all nations, to procure a ſatisfactory collection of bones; at length the ſubſcriber has accompliſhed this *great object*, and now announces to the public, that he is in poſſeſſion of a COMPLETE SKELLETON* of this ANTIQUE WONDER of North America; after a long, laborious and uncertain enterprize. They were dug up in Orange and Ulſter counties, (ſtate of New-York) where they muſt have lain *certainly* many hundred years. No other veſtige remains of theſe animals; nothing but a confuſed tradition among the natives of our country, which ſtates their exiſtence, *ten Thouſand moons ago*; but, whatever might have been the appearance of this ENORMOUS QUADRUPID when clothed with fleſh, his maſſy bones can alone lead us to imagine; already convinced that he was the LARGEST of *Terreſtrial Beings!*

The expence of this undertaking has been ſo great, that in order to indemnify the ſubſcriber, it muſt be a ſeparate charge from the Muſeum. It is erected in a ſeparate room, to which the price of admittance is 50 cents—to the Muſeum, as uſual, 25 cents.

N. B. Both the Muſeum and Mammoth will be abundantly illuminated, every night, until ten o'clock, except Sunday. C. W. PEALE.

* A few counterparts only having been carved in wood, and the ſummit of the head wanting.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

Married laſt evening, by the Rev. Mr. *Maffett*, Mr. SAMUEL SNOWDEN, Editor of this paper, to Miſs NANCY LONGDEN, of this place.

Important Diſcovery.

There has lately been diſcovered, near Newton, Suſſex county, (N. J.) on the plantation of Mr. James Hunt, a MINE which has the appearance of the genuine *Plaiſter of Paris.* A variety of experiments have been made by a number of gentlemen who pronounce it equal, if not ſuperior, to the Nova Scotia Plaiſter. In all probability ſaid mine contains an inexhauſtable quantity. *Newark Cen.*

A few weeks ago, there was committed to the penitentiary of Richmond (Virg.) an old man of eighty-ſix years of age.—He is ſentenced to an impriſonment of two years. His crime is horſe ſtealing—His infirmities are ſo great that he cannot be expected to ſurvive till the expiration of his confinement. He cannot walk up and down the ſtairs of the houſe without help. Such is the maturity of this man's decrepitude, that it is hardly conceivable what kind of a horſe he was capable of ſtealing. He will in all probability, periſh in his cell, in the courſe of this winter, unleſs he ſhall be indulged with a relaxation of his puniſhment. [*Virginia Argus.*]

From the National Magazine.

The following enumeration we inſert, not only as intereſting to preſent curioſity but as important to the future ſtatiſtical hiſtorian of the Metropolis of the United States.

An enumeration of the houſes in the City of Waſhington, made November, 1801.

Houſes in an habitable ſtate on the 15th May, 1800: Brick 108, Wood 261.

Houſes finiſhed ſince 15th May, 1800: Brick 75, Wood 150.

Houſes propoſed to be finiſhed before 15th Nov. 1801: Brick 13, Wood 4.

Houſes not finiſhed: Brick 80, Wood 35.

Total number of houſes of all deſcriptions in the City of Waſhington, November, 1801:

Houſes upon ſquares,	732
Houſes upon public appropriations, &c.	44
	776

SCRAPS,

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

An Engliſh Pocket Handkerchief—*its uſes*—A Paris paper has the following paragraph on the ſubject—"Foreigners who have lived amongſt the Engliſh know that a pocket handkerchief is uſed by them in different ways—it is alternately a cravat, a night-cap, a napkin, a towel, a valiſe, a duſter, a purſe, and a night-ſack. It undergoes a variety of other metamorphoſes, which *decency*, however, will not permit us to dwell upon! We conclude, ſays the Gazette de France, with ſtating, that a pocket handkerchief is often a ſubſtitute for a halter!"

Sweden is fitting out ſome ſhips of war for the Mediterranean to cruiſe againſt the Barbary States. Now that the greateſt Powers have ſatiated themſelves with the feaſt of war, the interior ones are coming in to *divide the fragments.*

The Ruſſian government is not the only one that intereſts itſelf for the ſuppreſſion of gaming—the Municipality of Straſburg has forbidden all games of hazard under very ſevere penalties. This evil had lately riſen to an alarming height in that town.

Lord CORNWALLIS is objected to as the fitteſt perſon to *treat* with France, becauſe he does not underſtand French. Pray did his Lordſhip underſtand *Iriſh* when he was ſent to *Dublin?*

The French priſoners in this country amount to upwards of 20,000, and they are all effective men, the ſick having been been ſent home from time to time as they fell ill. Of theſe 20,000, nine in ten are able-bodied ſeamen—They are the beſt ſailors of France, the moſt daring and enterpriſing, who have been moſtly employed in privateers and ſmall cruiſers.

M. Otto, we are told underſtands Engliſh remarkably well—far better, undoubtly than lord Hawkeſbury.

Earl Chatham is preſent at all the Cabinet dinners, and other meetings—which Mr. Pitt cannot attend in perſon.

Henry Waring Knox, Eſq. left town on Tueſday for Paris with a paſſport from Lord Pelham. Mr. Knox is the firſt gentleman who obtained that permiſſion ſince the peace.

Captain Penny, of the Hans Town Volunteers aſſured his corps, at their laſt meeting, that they ſhould never want *money* while he remained with them.

ANECDOTE.—Two ſailors, the other day, were diſputing on board of his majeſty's ſhip Aſſendance, off Woolwich, reſpecting the *wiſdom* of King Solomon; and after making many very *original* and *ſingular* remarks on that mighty monarch, one of them cloſed his argument as follows: "Why, Jack, you may talk 'till the tongue drops out of your wooden head; but I'll tell you what, perhaps neither you nor King Solomon ever knew, that is, d—n my eyes, but the times are ſo altered, that if *he was now alive he would* not know a *jib-boom from a poop-lanthorn!*"

This Day is Publiſhed,

By R. & J. GRAY,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-Street, & at the Office of the Times,

ST. LEON;

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

In 2 vols.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

Price 2 Dollars, handſomely bound and lettered.

Alſo for Sale,

By R. & J. GRAY,

JANE TALBOT;

A new Novel.

By the Author of Arther Myrvin, Wieland, Ormond, &c.

Price one Dollor in Boards.

RUSH'S

Introductory Lectures

To Courſes of Lectures upon the Inſtitution and Practice of Medicine,

Delivered in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

Price one Dollar in Boards:

And ſundry other

New Publications.

January 8. d3t2aw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday the 12th inſtant, the Subſcaiber means to ſtart a Stage from the Ferry, known by the name of Bayly's Ferry, every day, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Stille's Hotel to Dinner, and leave Stille's Hotel at 4 o'clock P. M, and arrive at his Ferry at ſix. Fare one Dollar.

As he has put himſelf to great trouble and expenſe to accommodate gentlemen, he hopes he will meet with encouragement, when he informs them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to render their ſituation comfortable.

JAMES MOORE.

January 7. d3t‡

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400 hanks of Flax yarn imported from Ireland, ſuitable for ſhoemakers or manufacturing, will be ſold low to cloſe ſales. Apply at John Kincaid's ſtore, King-ſtreet, Alexandria,

January 5. 903t‡

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,
Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON's WORMDESTROYING LOZENGES into general use yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand

Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing apperrance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expence.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described

Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fœtid albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and which seldom had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruizes, white swellings, old strains, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the stomach and bowels' flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickle-heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE.
The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, dilutions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.
CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.
INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

THE PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients is a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

ANDERSON's PILLS.
GOWLAND's LOTION.

☞ *A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for* BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG *and* BEE's WAX.

November 16.

☞ NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw, at the Post-Office, Leesburg

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
COTTOM & STEWART's
Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution;
—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the subversion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and Emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

12 hhds. Antigua Rum,
20 qr. casks Port Wine,
8 tierces of Rice,
6 hhds. and 20 bls. Sugar,
2 hhds. Verdigrease,
200 salted Hides,
Coarse and fine Salt,
6 hhds. Clover Seed,
10 crates Queens Ware,
10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass.

And at their Brick Store,

German Linens of very kind; Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks low-priced prints; two do. chintzes; one do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the ream or case, &c. &c.

☞ *They want to Purchase*
A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are giving Cash for Wheat.

Jan. 4. 2aw

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenstern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

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ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ss.

OCTOBER TERM, 1801.

Josiah Watson, Plaintiff
AGAINST
John R. Wheaton, Joseph Cary, William Hodgson, J. M'Clenahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ramsay, and *B. Ghequiere,* Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendant, JOHN R. WHEATON, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John R. Wheaton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, John R. Wheaton, do appear here on the first day of January Court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the Court—and that the other defendants, Joseph Cary, William Hodgson, James M'Clenahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ramsay, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order or decree of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court-House of the said county.

A copy—Test,
G. DENEALE, C.

To Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story *BRICK HOUSE,* lately occupied by Edmud J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. co

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